

9.4174 (1043, 1482)
26.2532
18.1152

35089

S/697/61/000/000/015/018
D228/D303

AUTHOR: Danishchevskiy, S. K.

TITLE: Rhenium-tungsten alloys as material for high-temperature thermocouples

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov. Mezhdunarodnaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshcheniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 162-169

TEXT: As part of the program for seeking new thermoelectric materials the author developed and tested certain types of thermocouples in collaboration with A. M. Gurevich, S. I. Ipatova, N. I. Smirnova, V. I. Konstantinov, and Ye. I. Pavlova. W wire, with a diameter of 0.28 - 0.58 mm and a content of 1 - 20% Re was used in

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Rhenium-tungsten alloys ...

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the experiments. Data are cited to show the thermoelectromotive forces of thermocouples (E) at temperatures of 0 - 2000°C, the sensitivity of thermocouples (dE/dt) in the same temperature range, the value of E in relation to changes in the alloys' resistivity of from 6 to $25 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \text{ cm}$ at 4 different temperatures, and the dependence of the resistivity on an alloy's Re content at 4 different temperatures. A special graph, depicting the relation of E and dE/dt to the Re content of an alloy, was compiled to facilitate the selection of suitable alloys for the thermocouples. Among other things, this allows the magnitude of E and dE/dt at 1500°C to be determined for any W-Re alloy if the desired value of E at 500°C is first chosen. The author considers the merits and defects of different thermocouples, some of which were rectified by altering the Re concentration. Then he describes the conditions under which the thermocouples were tested. In particular, they were soaked in the combustion space of the graphite heater of a high-temperature furnace for 10 - 12 hours at 1600 - 1650°C, in a vacuum furnace for 2 - 3 hours at 1800 - 2400°C, and in an atmosphere of

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DANISHEVSKIY, S. K.

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The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Peredereyev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhodzhaeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O₂ on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re-precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tytkina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klebanov); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tytkina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. K. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kocherzhinskiy, and G. B. Lapp).

[WW]

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

DANISHEVSKIY, S.K.; IPATOVA, S.I.; PAVLOVA, Ye.I.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.

Thermocouples from alloys of tungsten with rhenium for
measuring temperatures up to 2500°C. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:
1139-1141 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki i Moskovskiy
elektrolampovyy zavod.

L 23621-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(1) Pu-4 WWP(6)
 MJW/JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002786

8/0000/64/000/000/0212/0213

AUTHOR: Danishevskiy, S. K.; Gurevich, A. M.; Smirnova, N. I.; Ipatova, S. I.; Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Development and industrial adoption of thermocouples for high-temperature measurements

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po problema reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Rений (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 212-213

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium alloy, tungsten alloy, thermocouple, temperature measurement, thermoelectrode wire, platinum electrode

ABSTRACT: Three rhenium-tungsten alloys, VR-5, VR-10, and VR-20 (containing 5, 10, and 20% Re, respectively), were used to make two types of thermocouples, VR-5/20 and VR-10/20 which can be used to measure temperatures between 1000 and 2500C. The thermocouples were found to have a high thermo-emf and sensitivity, and a satisfactory stability at temperatures on the order of 2500C in inert gases and hydrogen (both in the stationary state and at high flow rates) as well as under reduced pressures (10^{-4} mm Hg). The effect of different heat

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L 23621-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002784

treatments on the ultimate strength and elongation of the thermoelectrode wires was studied. The wires were found to be 5 - 15 times as strong as those of platinum and platinum-rhodium thermoelectrodes. All these characteristics make the rhodium-tungsten thermocouples very useful for industrial applications. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MH, 12

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 39723-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/
ACC NR: AP6007163 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/012/0028/0030
GD-2

AUTHOR: Danil'shevskiy, S. K.; Smirnova, N. I.

ORG: none

22
B

14
TITLE: Furnaces for calibrating metal thermocouples at 2000-2500C

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1965, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, laboratory furnace, electric furnace / VP-5367
furnace 10

ABSTRACT: As modern ^WW-Mo-Re thermocouples operate at temperatures of 2500C and higher, the old Soviet-made PVG-349 calibrating furnace with its upper limit of 2000C has become inadequate. Its modernization (new trademark VP-5367) is described; it includes a larger (18-mm diameter, 220-mm long) working cavity, neutral gas (argon) atmosphere, and a better (water) cooling of current leads;

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UDC: 536.532.089.6

DANISHEVSKIY, S. L.

Danishovskiy, S. L. - "On the irritating effect of higher atoms," I. p. 61-62:
Izvestiya v. obshch. i. kon. tekhnologii, Leningrad, 1964, No. 1-2, p. 61-62.

SO: 1-2, 10 July 64, (Leningrad, 1964, No. 1, 1964).

DANISHEVSKIY, S. I.

Material for hygienic standardization of alkylacetates obtained
by ketene. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.7:21-26 July 1951. (GML 21:1)

1. Of the Toxicological Laboratory, Leningrad Scientific-
Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.

Problems of industrial toxicology in the chemistry of polymerized
plastic materials. Trudy ISGMI 14:5-11 '53. (MLBA 7:9)
(Plastic materials) (Industrial toxicology)

DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.

LAZAREV, N.V.; ALEKSANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKERBERG, I.I.; ZAKA-
BUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KREPS, I.F.; KARASIK,
V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, M.L.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LYKHINA,
Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.; DANITSKAYA,
O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.,
GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology.

Farm. i toks. 16 no. 2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Poisons)

ANDREY~~VA~~-GAIANINA, Ye.TS., professor; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., doktor
meditsinskikh nauk

Teaching industrial hygiene at the Leningrad Medical Institute of
Sanitation and Hygiene. Gig. i san. 21 no.5:43-46 My '56.

(MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh bolezney
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, education,
in Russia (Rus))

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.

Teaching a course in industrial hygiene and occupational pathology.
Trudy LSGMI 36:28-38 '56. (MIRA 14:1)
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE STUDY AND TEACHING)

DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.

Effects of dichloroethane and carbon tetrachloride on the level
of phosphatase activity of the blood [with summary in English]
Trudy LSGMI 44:155-163 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profzabolevaniy Leningradskogo
sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy
prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina)

(PHOSPHATASES, in blood

eff. of carbon tetrachloride & dichloroethane in
rabbits (Rus))

(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, eff.

on blood phosphatase level in rabbits (Rus))

(ETHYL CHLORIDE, related cpds.

dichloroethane on blood phosphatase level in rabbits (Rus))

S/191/60/000/002/011/012
B027/B058

AUTHOR: Danisheskiy, S. L.

TITLE: The Determination of Toxicologic and Hygienic Effects of
Chemical Substances

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 2, pp. 55-58

TEXT: The author studies the hygienic requirements made on industrial establishments operating with chemicals and manufacturing new chemical products. The poisonous properties of chemical substances must be primarily determined according to their state of aggregation, since dangerous air contamination may develop not only in the plant, but also in the surroundings. Some substances insoluble in water are harmful when inhaled, thus making it necessary in determining the poisonousness of new chemical products to consider not only the poisonousness of these products as such, but also that of the addition-, intermediate-, and by-products used during manufacture. During the polymerization of plastics, part of the nonpolymerized monomer may have a harmful effect on the surroundings, which makes a shortening of the polymerization period necessary. A hygienic

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The Determination of Toxicologic and
Hygienic Effects of Chemical Substances

S/191/60/000/002/011/012
B027/B058

standard has already been specified for a number of products. For the study of the poisonous properties of a new substance it is essential to know its chemical structure and physical and chemical properties. The biological experiments by E. I. Lyublina regarding the effect of small concentrations of narcotics on the central nervous system of man and animal were very helpful for this purpose. A detailed characteristic is necessary when introducing new substances to the national economy: 1) definition of the substance; 2) data on physical and physico-mechanical properties; 3) information as to whether the chemical compound is a raw material, intermediate-, by- or final product of the synthesis; 4) mode of penetration of substances or mixtures into the organism and their effect on eyes and skin; 5) description of a strong and chronic poisoning during the experiment; 6) data on poisonous additions for the purpose of limiting their content as well as on the permissible maximum concentration in air. Besides these data which are not entirely necessary in individual cases, a continuous control of the air in the plants and of the state of health of those working there is required. A number of important chemical raw materials was already investigated toxicologically, but the investigation of various by- and auxiliary products in the

Card 2/3

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.; BRUSILOVSKAYA, A.I.; GADASKINA, I.D.; GOLUBEV, A.A.;
GRIGOR'YEV, Z.E.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; KOVNATSKIY, M.A.; KOVRANSKIY, B.B.;
LAZAREV, N.V.; LEVINA, E.N.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; LYKHINA, Ye.T.; OSIPOV,
B.S.; RYLOVA, M.L.; RUSIN, V.Ya.; SLONIM, A.D.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.

Il'ia Stepanovich Aleksandrov. Farm.1 toks. 24 no.1:127 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(ALEKSANDROV, IL'IA STEPANOVICH, 1902-1960)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GCLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; LYKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALIYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SPERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA, M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zasl.deyat.nauki, prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlia khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metallo-organic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p. (MIRA 17:2)

DANISIC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

Guano, past and present. p. 302. PRIRODA. (Hrvatsko prirodoslovno drustvo) Zagreb. [Ten no. a year; illustrated popular science magazine issued by the Croatian Society of Natural Sciences]. Vol 39, no 8, Oct. 1952

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress
Vol 2, No. 6, June 1953, Unclassified

ACC NR: AP7004404

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/67/000/001/0089/0094

AUTHOR: Neshpor, V. S. ; Vil'k, Yu. N. ; Danisina, I. N.

ORG: State Institute of Applied Chemistry (Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii)

TITLE: Changes in the electric and thermophysical properties of pseudobinary alloys of the section $ZrC_{0.92}-ZrN_{0.85}$ of the zirconium-nitrogen-carbon system

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1967, 89-94

TOPIC TAGS: carbon alloy, binary alloy, pseudobinary alloy, zirconium carbide, zirconium nitride

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the variation in electroconductivity, absolute differential thermal e. m. f., and characteristic temperature on chemical composition for alloys of the pseudobinary region of the state diagram of zirconium-nitrogen-carbon hardened from 2000 C has been studied. The nature of a change in value of the electroconductivity, thermal conductivity and characteristic temperature indicates that in the zirconium carbide-zirconium nitride system, a continuous series of solid solutions are formed with unlimited mutual solubility of the

Cord 1/2

YZAKOVIC, V.; DANISKA, J.; PASTEKOVA, K.

Apropos of the use of corticoids in ~~the~~ differential diagnosis of cholestatic jaundice. Bratisl. lek. listy 2 no.1:42-44 '64

1. Katedra vnútorného lekárstva Slovenského ústavu pre doskolenie lekárov v Trenčíne (vedúci: doc. MUDr. D.Dieska); Infekčné oddelenie ~~CUNZ~~ v Trenčíne (vedúca :MUDr. K.Getliková) a Pediatrická katedra Slovenského ústavu pre doskolenie lekárov (vedúci: MUDr. A.Getlik).

BABAL, M.; DANISKA, J.; MIKUS, J.; SLAVKOVSKA, V.; STRAKOVA, Z.

Contribution to the problem of the simultaneous presence of
tuberculosis and cancer of the lungs. Bratisl. lek. listy 44
no.5:292-298 15 S'64

1. Klinika tuberkulózy Lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Komenského
v Bratislave ; veduci MUDr. J.Jezersky.

DANISOVIC, Peter, dr. inz.

Problems of the utilization of the Czechoslovak section of
the Danube River. Geol pruzkum 7 no.1:1-4. In 1955.

1. Hydrotelekt, Bratislava.

L 38582-66

ACC NR: AP6027681

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0084/66/000/001/0003/0017

AUTHOR: Danisovic, Peter

ORG: none

TITLE: Reasons for the breaking of the Danube Dam at Klucovec

SOURCE: Geograficky casopis, no. 1, 1966, 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: waterway engineering, mechanical stress

ABSTRACT: In June 1965, during a long-lasting flood on the Danube, the counterflood dam at Klucovec broke and all the lower part of the Great Schuett was overflowed in an area of 55,000 hectares. The article reports the cause of the breaking of the dam from the hydrotechnical point of view -- low resistance to filtration stress on the part of the base of the dam. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,844]

SUBCODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

DANISZEWSKI, A.

Some reflections on sea fisheries in the 5-Year Plan. p. 6.

GOSPODARKA RYBNA, Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

POLAND

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST LC Vol. 5, no. 7, 1956, August.

SENCHUROV, K.T., dots., DANITSKIY, I.N., BULIN, P.P., LEBEDEV, I.M., dots.
SERGHEYEV, M.Ye., prof., VOZNYESENSKIY, N.N., dots., SEBKO, S.T.,
STEFANOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk., TSHREVITINOV, B.F., red.;
LEVITAN, I.M., red.izd-va., LEVCHUK, K.V., red.izd-va., BRUDCHENKO,
A.M., red.izd-va., LEKANOVA, I.S., tekhn.red.

[Industrial and food products, a commodity guide] Tovarovedenie
promyshlennykh i prodovol'stvennykh tovarov. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat
Vol.2. 1958. 574 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Commercial products)

DANITSKIY, Illarion Savvich; KOSTOLEVSKIY, M.M., red.; ZINCHENKO,
V.S., red. izd-va; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The plywood market of capitalist countries] Fanera; rynek
kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1963.
202 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Plywood industry)

DANIUSHEVSKAIA, V.I.

Organization of the 1st maxillofacial hospital in Kishinev. (Historical note). Med. arh. 16 no.6:57-58 N-D '62.

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravokhraneniya i istorii meditsiny im. N.A. Semashko.

(FACIAL INJURIES)

(HOSPITALS)

11072

DANIYAKHIN, M. A.

Aug/Sep 1947

USSR/Public Health Organization
5302.0100

Medical Facilities 5303.

"Structure and Methods of Operation of the Regional
Obstetrics Commission," (M. A. Daniyakhin (Saratov),

43 pp

"Govetskoye Zdravookhraneniye" No 6

The greatest number of deaths occur to mothers who do
not have medical aid during their period of pregnancy
and especially during birth. As a result the people's
Commissariat of Health passed Decree No 1206 which
established Obstetrics Commissions in certain regions
and cities. Gives briefly the main points discussed

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Aug/Sep 1947

USSR/Public Health Organization
5302.0100 (Contd)

at recent conferences on prenatal and natal care for
mother and postnatal care for mother and child.

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DANIYALOV, Abdurakhman Daniyalovich; DANILOV, A.N., otv. za vypusk

[The seven-year plan in Daghestan and tasks of the intelligentsia]
Semiletka Dagestana i zadachi intelligentsii. Makhachkala, Da-
gestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 97 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Dagestanskogo obkoma Kommunisticheskoy partii
Sovetskogo Soyusa (for Daniyalov).
(Daghestan--Economic policy) (Daghestan--Culture)

DANIYALOV, G.D.; KROL', R., red.; NAUMENKO, V., tekhn.red.

[Socialist transformation in Daghestan from 1920 to 1941]
Sotsialisticheskie preobrazovaniia v Dagestane, 1920-1941 gg.
Makhachkala, Dagestanakoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 541 p.
(Daghestan--Economic conditions) (MIRA 14:4)

DANIYAROV, K.K., inzh.

Shaft sinking in alluvial soil using "floating" collars.
Shakht. stroi. 4 no. 6:27-29 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Irtyshtskiy rudnik.
(Shaft sinking)

DANIYAROV, S.B.; SLONIM, A.D., zaveduyushchiy.

Natural conditioned responses to food depending upon distance. Trudy Inst.
fiziol. 1:125-133 '52. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii.

(Conditioned response)

DANIYAROVA, K. B.

DANIYAROVA, K. B. - "Recovery Regeneration of Skeletal Muscular Tissue of the Shin after the Sciatic and Hip Nerves are Cut." First Leningrad Eco Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Chair of General Biology, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

ILYENKO, V.I.; MIRZOYEVA, N.; DANIYAROV, O.; AMINOVA, M.G.; DAVIDENKO, Z.B.;
SMORODINTSEV, A.A.

Experiences with serological research on transmissible infections
in the southern republics of the U.S.S.R. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha)
8 no.2:229-236 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences
of the U.S.S.R., Virology Department; Institute of Epidemiology,
Microbiology and Hygiene, Baku; Institute of Epidemiology and
Microbiology, Frunze; Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology,
Dushambe.

DANIYEL'-BEK, K.U.

DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

~~_____~~
Rectal prolapse. Fel'd. i akush. no.2:20-23 F '55.
(RECTUM, diseases,
prolapse)

(MIRA 8:4)

DANIYEL'-BEK, Kira Vladimirovna

[Prolapse of the rectum and its treatment] Vypadenie priamoj
kishki i ego lechenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 97 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(RECTUM--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

DANIYEL'--BEK, K.V.; TALALAYEVA, A.V. (Moskva)

Neoplastic nature of osteoblastoma. Arkh. pat. 26 no.2:
74-78 1964. (MIRA 1748)

3. Khirurgicheskiye (zav. -- prof. A.P. Bachanova) i patologo-
anatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. Z.V. Gub'bert) onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gerasimova (dir. -- prof. A.N. Novikov), Moskva.

DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V. (Moskva, ul. Spartakovskaya, d.19, kv. 100)

Practical value of the macroluminescence analysis in surgery on malignant tumors. Vop. onk. 10 no.7:33-37 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz 3-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk A.P.Bazhenova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov), Moskva.

DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V.

Errors in diagnosis and tactics in sarcomas of soft tissues.
Khirurgiia 41 no.4:109-114 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. 3-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med. nauk A.P. Bazhenova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena.

DANIYEL'BERG, A.V., kand.med.nauk; KOLYADYUK, I.V., kand.med.nauk;
MURRAY, Yu.B., kand.med.nauk; NOTKOVA, L.P.

Methodology of regional chemotherapy of malignant neoplasms of
the extremities by perfusion. Vest. khir. 93 no.12:40-52 D '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. In Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena
(dir. - prof. A.N.Nevikov), Moscow.

DANIYEL'-BEN, F.V.; LAVNIKOVA, G.A.

Embryonic lipomas and liposarcomas of the soft tissues of the extremities and the trunk. Vop. onk. 11 no.6:52-58 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov), Moskva.

KOLYADYUK, I.V., kand. med. nauk (Moskva, Tushino, Podmoskovnaya ul. d.12-a, kv.17); DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V.

Clinical evaluation of regional chemotherapy by perfusion in sarcomas of the extremities. Ortop. travm. i protez. 26 no.6:25-30 Je '65. (MIRA 1966)

1. Iz Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena (dir.-prof. A.N. Novikov).

NOVIKOV, A.N.; GARIN, N.D.; DANIYEL'-BEK, K.V.; KOLYADYUK, I.V.;
LAVNIKOVA, G.A.; TRAKHTENBERG, A.Kh.; SHITKOV, K.G.

Chemotherapy of malignant tumors by the perfusion method.
Khirurgiia 41 no.4:3-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy onkologicheskii institut imeni
Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov), Moskva.

2126-65 ENT(1)/ENG(1)/ENT(2)/T/EMP(3)/EMP(5) Pt-6 LJP(6)/AFETP/
 ASD(4)-5/AS(ND)-2/ASD(6)53/ENEN(1) JD/AT
 ACCESSION NR: AR0044247 5/0196/64/000/006/NO14/NO14

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 6A105

AUTHOR: Daniyel Bak, V. S. Boginskaya, N. S.

TITLE: Thermoelements on a base of intermetallic compounds for thermoelectric current sources

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekh. in-ta, vy'p. 51, 1963, 85-92

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelement, intermetallic compound, thermoelectric current, electric conductivity, thermoelectrode, cermet electrode, specific heat conductivity, electrode property

TRANSLATION: There are presented the results of the development of thermoelements on a base of intermetallic compounds. As the base was used the pair ZnSb-constantan. There is investigated the influence of impurities on the properties of ZnSb. There are given the curves of the temperature dependence of the specific electrical conductivity ρ of thermoelectrodes made from ZnSb without additions and with

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1. 2126-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4044247

additions of Cu and Pb. There is selected the alloy InSb with additions of several hundredths of a percent of Cu and several percents of Pb. Normal temperature conditions of operation of the thermoelements: temperature of hot joints $\sim 400-420^\circ \text{C}$, of cold joints $\sim 100^\circ \text{C}$. There is shown the influence of temperature of pressing on the electrode properties. Under ordinary temperature conditions the efficiency of the thermoelements is close to $3.5-4\%$, the period of service attains 4000-4500 h. There are given the technological investigations of CoSb - a more effective negative thermoelectrode than constantan. By industrial technology are prepared pressed contact electrodes with following characteristics: coefficient of thermoelectromotive force $\alpha = 150-170 \mu\text{V} \cdot \text{deg}^{-1}$ when $\rho = 500-700 \text{ ohm} \cdot \text{cm} \cdot \text{l} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$; $\alpha = 15-17 \mu\text{V} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{deg}^{-2}$; specific heat conductivity $\kappa = (7-8) \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cal} \cdot \text{deg}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$; efficiency $\eta = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ deg}^{-1}$.

SUB CODE: EN, GC:

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4042155

S/0196/64/000/005/A013/A013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 5A96

AUTHOR: Daniyel'-Bek, V. S.; Roginskaya, N. S

TITLE: Some new types of thermopiles and thermoelectric generators of increased power

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 51, 1963, 93

TOPIC TAGS: thermopile, thermoelectric generator

TRANSLATION: A brief description is given and the characteristics of improved technology of manufacture of thermopiles and new types of thermoelectric generators of increased power are presented: TKG-18 (18w) and TKG-36 (36 w) - for rural radio installation, and also TGG-16 (16 w) - for feeding the cathode shield of main gas lines. The technical and economic prospects of wider application of thermoelectric current sources are considered.

SUB CODE: EE

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 55139-65 SNT(m)/EMG(m)/T/ET(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(z) Pad IJP(c) RMJ/JD/BW
 ACCESSION NR: AP5012348 UR/0364/65/001/004/0444/0498
 541,138,2:547

AUTHOR: Daniyel'-Bek, V. S.; Vitvitskaya, G. V.

TITLE: Mechanism of electrooxidation of alcohols in an alkaline medium

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 494-498

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene glycol, ethanol, methanol, oxidation, electrochemistry, dehydration

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the liberation of hydrogen at 20-60°C in a porous Ni electrode, palladized activated carbon and Ni-Pd catalysts in 8 M KOH, ethylene glycol, ethanol and methanol solutions without polarization as well as under anodic polarization in the neighborhood of adsorption potentials of hydrogen has yielded new views on the mechanism of this process. It is proposed that the interaction of the considered substances with the electrode may take place by two parallel paths: by dehydrogenation and by an electromechanical oxidation-reduction reaction. The ratio of these two processes may vary within a wide range. Simultaneous gasometric and polarization measurements were made to evaluate the extent of the participation

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L 55139-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012348

of each of these two processes since the first is independent of the potential and its rate must remain practically independent of the degree of polarization while the second is a function of the potential and would be accelerated during anodic polarization. Data obtained using these three alcohols support the proposed mechanism. The described method can be applicable only in those cases involving a significant liberation of gas on the nonpolarized electrodes, i.e. when $v_0 > 0$. If this condition is not fulfilled the observed liberation of gas during cathodic polarization will be equivalent to the cathodic polarization current. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut (State Union Scientific Research Institute of Batteries)

SUBMITTED: 27Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, OC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

VITVITSKAYA, G.V.; DANIEL'-BEK, V.S.

Particular features of the anodic galvanostatic polarization characteristics of palladized carbon electrodes in an alkali-alcohol electrolyte. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.6:759-762 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

DANIYEL'-BEK, V.S.; VITVITSKAYA, G.V.; DANILENKO, I.F.

Nickel-palladium mixed catalysts in the electrooxidation of
ethylene glycol in alkaline medium. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38
no.4:806-811 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

DANIYEL'-BEK, V.S.

Polarization of porous electrodes. Part 3: Function of a porous electrode in the region of small polarization values. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.11:1319-1324 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
akkumulyatornyy institut.

VITVITSKAYA, G.V.; DANIEL'-DEK, V.S.

Electrooxidation of ethanol in an alkaline medium at low
values of anodic polarization. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:
1043-1048 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

DANIYEL'-BEK, V.S.

Polarization of porous electrodes. Part 2: Particular features of the working of porous electrodes of finite thickness. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.3:354-359 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

L 12900-66 EWT(m)/ETC(r)/EWG(m)/T DS

ACC NR: AP5027578 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/65/001/011/1319/1324

AUTHOR: Daniyel'-Bek, V. S.

ORG: State Union Scientific Research Battery Institute (Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Polarization of porous electrodes. ^{η_{dl}} III. Operation of porous electrode under conditions of low polarization

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1319-1324

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, electrochemistry

ABSTRACT: A porous electrode consisting only of a solid and liquid phase (where the concentration polarization can be ignored and only the activation polarization need be considered) is discussed. On the basis of the earlier obtained equation [Zhur. fiz. khimii, 22, 697 (1948)] for the distribution of polarization along the thickness of a porous electrode, the effects of various factors are considered on the slope of the initial position of the total polarization characteristic of the electrode. It is shown that at sufficiently great electrode thicknesses and low electrolyte resistance in the electrode pores and when the exchange current per unit volume is low, the slope of the initial portion

UDC: 541.136

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L 12900-66

ACC NR: AP5027578

of the polarization curve is proportional to the square root of the corresponding slope of the plane electrode and to the square root of the resistance of the electrolyte in the pores. In the case of thin electrodes and appreciable resistance of the electrolyte in the pores, the slope of the polarization curve is proportional to the slope of the plane electrode and is independent of the resistance of the electrolyte. Quantitative criteria are considered for the applicability of the approximate equations for the initial slope of the polarization curve in each of the above cases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 46823-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T DS/JW/GE/RM

ACC NR: AT6024976

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0284/0290

AUTHOR: Vitvitskaya, G. V.; Daniyel'-Bek, V. S.

29
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the electrooxidation of methanol in an alkaline medium at low anodic polarizations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitnyye metallicheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and studies in electrochemistry). Moscow, Nauka, 1965, 284-290

TOPIC TAGS: methanol, anode polarization, electrode potential, anodic oxidation

ABSTRACT: The paper continues a study of the electrode processes involved in the electrooxidation of alcohols in alkaline media in the range of low values of anodic polarization ($\Delta\phi \sim 200$ mV). The electrooxidation of methanol was investigated on skeletal nickel, palladized carbon and mixed nickel-palladium catalyst electrodes at 20-80°C by recording potential-time curves and steady-state polarization characteristics by the galvanostatic and gasometric methods. The electrolyte contained 3.3 moles of CH₃OH and 7 moles of KOH per liter. It was found that the electrooxidation of methanol practically does not occur on these catalysts at 20-40°, whereas at 60-80° it takes place via a mixed mechanism which consists partly in hydration and partly in a direct electronic

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L 46823-66

ACC NR: AT6024976

0

interaction of the alcohol molecules with the electrode. The Ni_{sk}, Ni_{sk}-Pd, and palladized carbon electrodes were compared from the standpoint of their ability to withstand anodic polarization currents without losing their electrochemical activity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 blg

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. :

No. 14808

AUTHOR :
INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Experiments on the infection of rabbits with brucellosis in large doses, B inhibited the formation of antibody, but the antibody level rose after discontinuation of the preparation.
-- G.V. Petrovskaya

CARD:

2/2

24

SHAKARYAN, G.A.; DANIYLOVA, L.T.; OGANESYAN, H.A.

Stimulating effect of antibiotics in experiments with chicks.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR Biol.nauki 12 no.5:45-50 My '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo sooveterinarnogo
instituta.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (POULTRY)

DANIYELOVA, L.T.

Development of some bacteria in physiologic saline solutions and distilled water. Izv. AN Arm. SSR, Biol. nauki 13 no.5:91-94 My '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

DANIYELOVA, L.T.; OGANESYAN, L.S.

Effect of the culture liquid of the tea fungus (Bactericidin) on
the growth of chicks and their intestinal microflora. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.2:93-98 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Yerevanskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (POULTRY)
(INTESTINES--MICRO-ORGANISMS)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Excretion

T-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65344

Author : Danayel'son S.K.

Inst :

Title : The Characteristics of the Conditioned-Reflex Activity of an Autoplastically Transplanted Preserved Kidney

Orig Pub : Eksperim. Khirurgiya, 1957, No 4, 44-48

Abstract : In dogs with an autoplastically transplanted, preserved (for 6-10-25 hours at a temperature of 2-3°) kidney, the magnitude and stability of established conditioned reflexes involving diuresis were markedly decreased in the preserved kidney as compared with the intact kidney. This decrease was greater, the longer the time of preservation. The diuresis of the transplanted preserved kidneys was less than that of kidneys which were not preserved.

Card : 1/1

DANIYELIAN

See also DANIELIAN

DANIYELIAN, A.A.

Determining the rated loads on the slips of spiders. Izv. AN
Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.2:83-89 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

DANIYELIAN, A.A

USSR/Engineering
Petroleum Industry
Pumps, Sludge

Aug 1947

"Portable Apparatus for Pumping Sludge," A. A.
Daniyelian, M. S. Skvirekiy, 3 pp

"Azerbaydshan Neft Khozyaystvo" No 8 (254)

The author discusses various types of sludge pumps. Among them he lists the type ZIS-5 (automatic), the ZIS-5 equipped with parts from electric engines type IA I E-ZIS-5, and a pump using electric engine type IA I E-R. He states that these will be used very shortly at fields under the jurisdiction of AsNeft. Diagrams of proposed installation.

23T36

DANIYELYAN, A.

Operation of core barrels having removable core-retaining
barrels. Nev.neft.tekh.;Bur.no.3[1.0.2];2. '48. (MLRA 9:4)
(Boring) (01) well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYAN, A.

Modernization of the PRA-800 rig. Nev.neft.tekh.:Bur.no.3
[i.o.2]:7 '48. (MLRA 9:4)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELIAN, A. A.

Daniyelyan, A. A. "The 2SKN-6 vibration machine," Azerbaydzh. neft. khoz.-vo, 1948, No. 11, p. 9-10

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

DANIYELIAN, A.A.; KADYROV, A.M., redaktor; GONCHAROV, I.A., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[Travelling apparatus used in petroleum engineering] Peredvizhnye
agregaty v dobyche. Baku, Gos.nauchno-tekhnich. izl-vp neftianoi i
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otделение, 1950. 37 p.
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 8:4)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.; ADAMSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GONCHAROV, I.A., vedushchiy redaktor.

[Hoisting and flushing equipment for underground repair of oil wells] Pod'emniki i promyvochnye agregaty dlia podzemnogo remonta neftiannykh skvazhin. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 340 p. [Microfilm]
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies) (MLBA 7:8)

DANIYELIAN, Armais Avakovich; IL'SKIY, A.L., kandidat tekhnicheskoy nauk,
retsensent; STRIZHOV, N.I., redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy
redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskoy redaktor

[Boring machines and mechanisms] Burovye mashiny i mekhanizmy. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftyanoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956.
439 p. (MIRA 10:1)

(Boring machinery)

DANIYEL'YAN, A.A., inzhener.

Electromechanical 22W pipe transporter developed by the Azerbaijani
Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Machinery Construction.
Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.5:43 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Pipe--Transportation)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.

New electromechanical pipe carrier, the Azinmash-22M. Heft.
khoz. 34 no.2:21-24 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)(Motor trucks)

DANIYELYAN, A.A.

Reducing the weight of machines. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.10:36-38
0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

DANIYELYEN, A.A.

DANIYELYEN, A.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.

The Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Industry
Machinery on the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist
Revolution. Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.11:50-53 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

AUTHOR: Daniyelyan, A. A., Director of Azinmash

SOV/92-58-1-15/22

TITLE: New Systems of Equipment and Tools in Oil Well Maintenance (Novyye konstruktssi oborudovaniya i instrumenta dlya remonta neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 19-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a foreword to the above article of A. A. Daniyelyan, the editorial office of Neftyanik points out that every oil well must be overhauled from time to time. This operation consists of replacing various worn out tools, removing sand from the bore-hole zone, shutting off bottom waters, etc. The time spent in this operation amounts to 3-5 percent of the whole time during which the oil well is exploited. Still more time is needed to complete this job in regions with adverse geological conditions. Efforts are being made to reduce both this time and the time required for manual work by drillers. However, in the past the equipment and

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SOV/92-58-15/22

New Systems of Equipment and Tools in Oil Well Maintenance

tools used for oil well maintenance were too bulky and there were too many different models. Therefore, Azimmash decided to redesign them, to introduce standard types of equipment, and to mechanize underground operations with a view to increasing petroleum production. In a number of articles, published in different issues of Neftyanik, Azimmash has outlined the achievements made in this field, and it has invited oilmen to express their opinions on this subject. The author of the article under review states that the equipment in the past for oil well reconditioning was not adequate to ensure the desired efficiency of operation and to carry it out with sufficient speed. He also states that Azimmash, taking into account the possibility of drilling to a depth of some 5000-6000 m., has developed a range of standard equipment and tools to be used in sinking and lifting operations. In Table 1, the author enumerates different standard tools, such as crown blocks, travelling blocks, elevators, hoists, hooks, masts and derricks, which he groups in accordance with their capacity. Since the previously used crown blocks and travelling blocks could not satisfactorily operate under conditions of higher drilling and overhauling rates and heavier load, Azimmash has modified and modernized their designs and has made them lighter so that they are now capable of reconditioning 300

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SOV/95-58-1-15/22

New Systems of Equipment and Tools in Oil Well Maintenance

wells without interruption, while handling the maximum load allowed by their capacity. Designs of modern crown blocks and travelling blocks are shown by the author in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and their specifications are given in Table 2. Moreover, comparable characteristics of blocks both the new and the old type, as regards their capacity and weight, are given by the author in Table 3. In addition, the author states that the hooks employed in the past were of a pattern used in other branches of the industry. Therefore, 4 standard size types of hooks (KN-10, KN-15, KN-25, and KN-50) shown in Figs. 4 and 5 were developed and recommended by Azinmash. The capacity of new hooks and old hooks is specified by the author in Table 4. The characteristic feature of these hooks is their reduced weight. All these standard hooks are manufactured by the factory im. Sardarov in Baku. There are 4 tables and 5 figures. The continuation of Daniyelyan's article will appear in the next issue of Neftyanik.

ASSOCIATION; Azinmash

1. Petroleum industry
2. Wells--Maintenance
3. Tools--Performance
4. Tools--Design

Card 3/3

DANIYEL'YAN, A.A., inzh.

New oil field equipment designed by the Azerbaijan Scientific
Research Institute of Oil Machinery. Bezop. truda v prom. 2
no.7:29-31 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Direktor Azimasha.

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

Daniyelyan, A.A.

92-2-19/37

AUTHOR: Daniyelyan, A.A., Director of Azinmash

TITLE: New Designs of Equipment and Tools Used in Reconditioning Oil Wells (Novyye konstruktsii oborudovaniya i instrumenta dlya remonta neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958,³ Nr 2, pp 17-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before 1956 pipe-lifting clamps of the design developed by Khalatyan or of the design developed by the factory "Krasnoye Sormovo" were used in the underground reconditioning of oil wells. The disadvantage of these clamps was their heavy weight. However, the problem of reducing their weight was successfully solved by V.I. Kartashov who modified their design. As a result, the 2-in. clamp of 25-ton capacity weighs 16 kg., while a similar clamp of the Khalatyan type weighs 42 kg. Samples of Kartashov's clamps were tested in oil fields and it is accepted for production as a standard type of pipe-lifting clamp. The manufacturing of clamps of the old type was discontinued. In accordance with the N 716-54 specification of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry the factory imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya (in Baku) now manufactures two types of pipe-lifting clamps: a single-sling clamp of

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92-2-19/37

New Designs of Equipment and Tools Used in Reconditioning Oil (Cont.)

Therefore, Azinmash designed a 15-ton capacity mast, 15 m. high, as well as a 25-ton capacity mast, 22 m. high. Their designations are MESN 15-15 and MESN 22-25 respectively. Masts of both types were tested in 1956-1957 in regard to their capacity and suitability for sinking and lifting operations. At present, sample sets of these masts are being prepared for testing in oil fields. There are three sketches and two photos showing the equipment in question. The continuation of the article will follow in the next issue.

ASSOCIATION: Azinmash (Azerbaijani Scientific Research Institute of Oil Machinery)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

Daniyelyan A.A.

AUTHOR: Daniyelyan, A.A., Director, Azinmash 92-58-3-20/32

TITLE: New Designs of Equipment and Tools Used in Reconditioning Oil Wells (Novyye konstruktsii oborudovaniya i instrumenta dlya remonta neftnyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 3, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the continuation of the article published under the same title in the Nr 3, 1958, issue of the above mentioned periodical (pp. 17-20). The author describes the new AD-25 automatic machine which is used for fastening and unfastening pump tubings and which is the improved type of the AD-15M machine. The machine in question can be successfully used for fastening and unfastening pump tubes of different diameters and it can be easily disassembled and its parts replaced when needed. The Baku Tool Making Factory now manufactures the above automatic machine endeavoring at the same time to improve its electrical equipment. Besides this machine, there is a similar 50-ton capacity automatic

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Azer. Sci. Res. Inst. Petroleum Machine Building

New Designs of Equipment and Tools (Cont.)

92-58-3-20/32

machine designated as the AD-50M type. The latter is driven by a 2.8 kw. electric motor and is operated with the aid of a blast-resistant apparatus installed on the block of the electric motor. The weight of the AD-50 automatic machine is approximately 167 kg. Oil fields operating under the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of the AzSSR and under the 'Grozneft' and 'Turkmenneft' organizations recently started to use the MSPD machines which facilitate sinking and lifting operations. As a result, labor productivity has improved substantially. It now takes much less time to lower or to raise a pipe, a plunger or a rod. Moreover, during this operation tools are not so often damaged as before. However, in view of the fact that the MSPD machine is not fit to handle pipe the length of which exceeds 500 mm., and since oil fields use pipes of different length, it is not always possible to take advantage of this innovation. Moreover, not all types of masts in oil fields can be used in an

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New Designs of Equipment and Tools (Cont.)

92-58-3-20/32

operation carried out by this machine. In view of the fact that considerable difficulties have been experienced in lowering drill collars through the dual string casing the Azinmash re-designed the 4-in. casing pipes (Fig. 11). These new pipes are joined without the usual couplings. At present they are tested in production wells of oil fields of the Buzovnyeft' and Ordzhonikidzeneft' organizations. To reduce the time of sinking and lifting operations and improve the coupling of pump tubes the Azinmash developed a new type of pipes (Fig. 12) which can be fastened much faster and lowered much deeper. Due to the strength of its joints it was possible to reduce the thickness of the walls and thus to save a considerable amount of metal. These new pipes are now being tested by the Ordzhonikidzeneft' organization. There are two sketches of the new pipes. This article will be continued in the next issue of the periodical.

ASSOCIATION: Azinmash

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

DANIYELYAN, A.A.

New designs of equipment and tools for repairing oil wells (to be concluded). Neftianik 3 no.4:25 Ap '58. (MIRA II:5)

1. Direktor Azinmasha.
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies--Repairing)

52-50-5-20/30

AUTHOR: Danielyan, A. A., Director of Azimash

TITLE: New Systems of Equipment and Tools Used in Oil Well Maintenance
(novyye konstruktivnye oborudovaniya i instrumenta dlya remontn
noybyaykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, pp 19-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the work of Azimash in the field of crane and hoist construction proceeds along the following line. The complex machine "Bakinet-2M", built by Azimash, consists of a crawler tractor of the S-80 type, a collapsible derrick with pulley, its lifting mechanism, a four-shift hoist, and a gear box. The operation of all these parts is controlled by the operator from his cabin. The collapsible derrick, whose height is 10.5 m, is built of welded metal tubes and consists of two sections linked by a hinge joint. When the derrick is transported, it is folded so that it rests on the machine as shown in Fig. 13. When the derrick is in operation, its maximum angle of dip is 6°30' and the distance between the oil well center

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New Systems of Equipment (Cont.)

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and the derrick rear legs is 2 m. It takes 2 minutes to raise the derrick. On the basis of practical observations made during a number of years, the machine under discussion was modernized, the capacity of the derrick was increased to 40 tons, the control of the shifting mechanism was simplified, and the friction coupling was replaced by disk coupling. As a result, the modernized machine is capable of carrying out the underground overhaul of oil wells in regions where similar machines on wheels cannot be used due to the climate and road conditions. For regions where climatic conditions and roads permit the use of heavy duty trucks, Azimash is developing a different type of machine. This machine has a telescopic type derrick which is 25 m. high, and the machine is able to overhaul oil wells 3000 m. deep with the aid of a number of automatic tools. Its lifting capacity is 50 tons. Various mechanisms of this machine are powered by the YaAZ-210 truck engine. It has pneumatic brakes and couplings and cylinders used for installing pipes. Taking as a model the modernized "Ufinets-Smidt" unit, Azimash developed a new electric winch to be used for overhauling oil wells. A drawing of this unit is shown by the author in Fig. 14, and its kinematic scheme is shown in Fig. 15. The author also gives its

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specifications such as the size, weight, gears, control system and the rating of its electric motor. Furthermore, Azimash has developed a complex machine of the MK-1 type which is also used for overhauling oil wells, fastening and unfastening pipe joints, and lowering and lifting various oil well pipes and tools. This machine is powered by a 28 kw. electric motor operating at 1365 r.p.m. The author gives the specifications of this machine, and there is a photograph of it in Fig. 16. The introduction and utilization of all the above-mentioned machines by various petroleum production administrations of Azerbaydzhanstaya SSR proved to be very useful. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Azimash

1. Oil wells-USSR 2. Equipment--Maintenance 3. Tools--Maintenance

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AUTHOR: Daniyelyan, A.A., Engineer SOV/122-58-12-8/32
TITLE: New Equipment for Drilling and Winning of Oil and Natural Gas (Novoye oborudovaniye dlya bureniya i dobychi nefi i gaza)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 26-28 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The Azerbaydzhan Oilfield Machinery Institute (Azerbaydzhanskiy Institut Neftyanogo Mashinostroyeniya), AzINMASH, together with other organisations and enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, takes part in the design, manufacture and operational testing of new machines for the winning of oil and natural gas. To drill deep boreholes under difficult conditions to a depth of 6000 m, several dozen installations (including Derrick, Hoisting System, and other machinery) with a rated load capacity of 300 tons, have been produced. In association with the developments of light-weight borehole components and the change to smaller diameters, the same plants can be used, without modification, for drilling to a depth of 7000 m. Complete equipment for drilling to depths of 8000-9000 m is under development. Improvements are envisaged in

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driving means by the replacement of mechanical transmissions with diesel- electric and diesel drives and with torque converters. The diesel-electric drive ensures a smooth speed variation and complete stoppage in the case of over-loads whilst preserving a continuously high efficiency. The full utilisation of the engine power reduces the time for raising the drilling tool from the well by 50% compared with a four-speed mechanical hoist of the same power. In drilling deep wells both by the turbo-drill and the mechanical drill head, drilling pumps play a large part. New types of pumps are to be developed with automatic remote control which will permit accelerated drilling in the sinking of deep oil wells. Elements of drilling pump manifolds will be radically improved to reduce the time for assembly and dismantling and to ensure working at 200 at and over. The quality of the drilling solution greatly affects the progress of drilling. American data state that the cost of the drilling solution amounts to one-third of the drilling costs. New procedures for the preparation, cleaning and

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re-generation of drilling solutions are foreseen. Continuous mixers with mechanised loading, a portable unit for the preparation of an alumina solution, hydraulic cyclone units with 0.75 and 1.5 tons/hour output of dry solids are to be developed. For secure sealing of borehole edges, the adoption of several types of preventers, including a rotating preventer for automatic sealing, is foreseen. The creation of preventers with mechanical control for 8-12" sizes against pressures of 125, 200 and 300 at., including rotating 12" preventers for 75 and 200 at. and explosion-proof equipment for 700 and 1000 at. test pressure are envisaged. A wider adoption is intended for column heads with a wedged attachment of tubes and sealing of the inter-tube space of different sizes against pressures of 125, 200 and 300 at. Further development of Derricks should produce unit type designs made of light-weight profiles with simplified assembly and dismantling. A single shaft hoist system has given full satisfaction. The weight of Soviet hoists exceeds that of the Americans owing mainly

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to the existence of an 80-ton breaking load wire rope in the United States, compared with a maximum of 56 tons in USSR. A number of other details of borehole drilling components are critically reviewed showing shortcomings of Soviet designs. Portable equipment for boreholes up to 1500 m similar to existing foreign designs should be made in USSR. Fittings for fountain-type boreholes must be improved. The present maximum pressure of 300 at. will be increased to 500. Equipment for the lowering and lifting of pumping tubes under pressure and control equipment for the remote control of fountain-type boreholes is required. Booster compressors for 100 at. and electrically driven booster compressors for 250 at. are now being adopted. A booster compressor for 160 at. with an output of 47 m³/min and a gas engine driven compressor for the same pressure is required. To maintain or restore the pressure of oil bearing layers exceeding 250 at., and for the economic exploitation of condensing gas fields, a booster compressor for 400 at. should be developed by 1965 on the basis of gas engine driven compressors of

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1000-2000 hp. The Institute has developed displacement lifts with an automatic air closure at the borehole edge. Borehole Nr 1450 near Baku with an output of 2.3 tons has yielded 7.8 tons after a change-over to automatic cyclic operation. The consumption of air per ton of oil has dropped from 1500 to 1170 m³. Suspended compressors mounted directly on swinging frames and group compressors will be widely utilised for the collection of accompanying natural gas from deep boreholes and groups of boreholes. The large increase in gas quantities obtained will lead to a substitution of piston compressors by powerful turbo-compressors. The pumping method is to be further developed and powerful balancing drives with hydro-pneumatic balancing and double frequency balancing with a stroke of 6 m at a load of 15 tons are to be developed. Powerful hydraulic drives for depth pumps, namely for a load of 15 tons at 6 m stroke and a load of 20 tons at 9 m stroke are scheduled. Transmissions with a stroke of 4.5 m permit an increase in withdrawal of the liquid from the borehole by 50%, 6 m stroke transmissions by 130%, and 9 m

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stroke transmissions by 400%. The Institute, together with the "Krasnyy Molot" Works in Groznyy, is working on the development of a high-production pump unit, type ANV-500, motorised with 1000 hp for the purpose of hydraulic disintegration of rock. In order to repair and examine boreholes, lifts with high-powered drive must be developed. By raising the power from 80 to 160 hp, the machine time is reduced by 25-44% (in compressor boreholes by 43-46%) for all types of borehole repairs at a depth of 2000 m. By 1965 the Institute intends to create equipment for the maintenance of boreholes in operation by means of portable unit construction, derricks and other means which would mechanise lifting and lowering operations in underground repair. In new oil-fields it is necessary to work without permanent derricks or towers and reduce the time of underground repairs and their cost by accelerated turnover of the maintenance unit held in readiness. Work has begun on adopting mechanised methods of screwing and unscrewing of the joints in borehole pump connecting rods. Suspended

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mechanised wrenches are envisaged. Major overhaul of boreholes has a decisive effect on restoring sealed boreholes to production. By 1965 a stereo-photo-camera will be developed by the Institute in order to photograph at the borehole face. Recovery and auxiliary instruments of missing sizes are being added to the range and special equipment for carrying out welding at the borehole face is under development. Continual improvements in tubes and tube joints are required. Borehole tubes must be produced with upset ends, as already used outside the USSR. Tubes with a yield strength exceeding 75 kg/mm^2 must be available for boreholes of large depth. The Soviet tube industry should follow the example of the U.S.A. where heat treated carbon steel tubes with a yield strength of $100\text{-}125 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ are produced.

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